LITERATURE.

A Bright Book on West Point Life and Memories.

NEW POEM BY BRET HARTE.

Thebaud's Essays on the Church and the Gentile World.

ANOTHER HARVARD NOVEL

Canon Farrar's Answer to His Critics on Eternal Hope.

Messra, Homer, Lee & Co., who were so successfu fast year with a volume on life at the Naval Academy, called "Fag Ends," have just issued another of the same sort, about West Point life, called "Fic-Tucs." is full of amusing verses and bright pictures, by some of our best known artists; but its most important feature is a new poem by Bret Harte, en-titled "Cadet Grey." This is the longest poem Mr. Harte bas written. It is a narrative poem, containing about five hundred lines, recounting the life of Cadet Grey from his examination for entrance at West writes in his most engaging style, and is humorous and pathetic at once, as he so well knows how to be At the time Cadet Grey entered the Academy

At the time Cadet Grey entered the Academy
He was acaree eighteen. Yet ere he was eight
He had despoiled the classics: much he knew
Of San-crit; not that he placed undue weight
On this, but that it helped him with Hebrew—
His favorite tongue. He learned, alast too late,
One can't begin too early. Wou drogret
That boyish whim to ascertain the state
Of Venus' atmosphere made him long t.
That philologic goal on which his soul was set.
He, too, had traveled. At the age of ten
Pound Paris empty, duli—except for art
And accent. Mabilie, with its glories, then
Less than Egyptian Aimees touched a neart
Nothing if n.t pure classic. It seeme men
Thought nim a prig it vexed not his conceit,
But moved his pity, and ofttimes his pen
The better to instruct th m, through some sheet
I ubli-had in Boston, and signed "Beacon Street,"
What a capital description is this:—

Inhished in Boston, and signed "Deacon Street," What a capital description is this:—

Fhere West Point cronches, and, with lifted shield, the street of the

But not to-night. The air and woods are still, The laintent rustle in the trees below. The laintent rustle in the trees below. The lowest tremer from the mountain fill, Come to the ear as but the trailing flow Of spirit robes that walk unseen the bill? The moon, low sailing o'er the apisand tarm. The moon, low sailing where the water fill The total rustle laid, beside the balks of balm, Grams like a cherron on the river's arm. Ginams like a chevron on the river's arm.
All space breathes languar; from the bill top high
Where Fatnam's bastion crumules in the past
To swooning depths where drowsy cannon is
And wide mouthed mortace gape in simulers vast,
Stroke upon stroke, the far oars glance and die
On the hushed boson of the sleeping stream;
Bright for one moment drifts a white sail by,
Hright for one moment shows a bayonet gleam
Far on the level pisin, then passes as a dram,

ar on the level plain, then passes se a tream, it down the time of derkaned battlements, bright on each lattice of the barrack walls, ere the low archim; salipport indents, ere though its gloom beyond the monboam falls; is repose, save where the camping tents lock the white grave stones further on, where seand maining guns for reveille, nor whence for drum best calls retreats, but still is ever found vaiting and present on each sentry's round.

Valuing and present on each sentry's round.

Fithin the camp they lie, in dreams are freed From the grim onecipline they learn to love; a dreams no more the sentry's challenge heed. In dreams afar beyond their pickets rove; no treats once more the pinep paths that lend To his Green M untain home, and pausing hears he cattle call; one treads the tangied weed Of slippery rocks beef e Atlantic piers; One emiles in steep, one wakens wet with tea secents the breath of inspine flower that the

Our cadet, like many others, fell in love and say Bover, which she answered in this pretty screnade, he music for which was written by Harrison hil-

Not yet, O friend, not yet! The patient stars lean from their lattices content to wait:
All is illusion till the morning bars slip from the levels of the casterin gate.
Eight is too young, O friend, day is too near;
Want for the day that maketh all things clear.
Not yet, O friend, not yet! Not yet, O friend, not yet!

Not yet O love, not yet! All is not true, all is not ever as

Rot yet. O love, not yet! All is not true, all is not even it seem the now.

Soon shall the river take another blue, soon dies you in a now the mountain brow.

What lieth dark, O. love, bright day will fill;
Watt for toy morning be it rood or ill.

Not yet, O love, not yet! Not yet, O love, not yet!

They got to bed with speed; young Gray to dream O! some vigue inture with a gineral's star,
And Mistress Kitty basaing in the glesson;
While Brown, content to worship ber siar,
Dreamed humself dying by some lonely stream—
Having snatched Kitty from eighteen was Percesfill a lir bugle, with the morning beam,
In his duil ear its fattent song rehearse.

Which Winthrop Adams after put to virse,
At last Cadets Grey and Brown graduated and the purpose the Plains to fight the red men—

out upon the Plains to fight the red men-Where the sun sinks through leavages of arid sky, Where the sun dies o'er longues of arid plain, Where the sun dies o'er longues of arid plain, Where the dead bones of wa-ted rivers lie, Iralied from their channels in you mountain chain, Where, day by any maght takes the wearied eye itut the low-rimming mountains, sharply based on the dead levels, moving far or nigh, As the sick vision wanders o'er the weste. But ever, day by day, ag inst the sunest traced-How like Bret Harte is this stanza:—

How like Bret Harte is this stants!—

He had longth nobly, and in that brief a peil

Had wen the awe of these rude border men

Who gathered round him, and beate him feli

In loy-i laith and allence, save that when.

By smake embarras-ed, and near sicht as well,

He naused to wipe his everyess, and decice

Its nearer faces, there arose a yell

oil approached, and hob Bark revied,

"Wase in Dundrany" tossed his cap, and—died!

Brown and Grey are both captured by the Indiana

ich thinks that his hour has come. Grey gives

Brown a letter:-. . Take this letter; ne'er Give it to aught but her, though death should inteAnd, shamed and blushing. Brown the letter took
Obedi neiv and pisced it in his pocket.
Then drawing forth another and, "I look
For death as you do, where fore take this locket
And letter," here his contrace's hand he shouk
In silence. "Should we bot i together fail,
Some other man!" — but here all speech forsook
its lips, as rinsing cheerily o'er all
He beard ster his own dear bugie call!

He beard star his own dear togic call!

Twas his command and succer; but e'en then
Grey fainted, with poor Brown, which had for on
He likewise had been wounded, and both men
Were picked up quite unconscious of their lot.
Long lay they in extremity, and when
They both prew stron.er and once more excha
Old vows and memories, one common "den"
In hospital was theirs, and free they ranged,
Awaiting orders, but no more estranged.

In hospital was theirs, and free they ranged, Awditing orders, but no more entranged.
And yet 'twas strange—nor can I and my sale.
Without this moral, to be farr and just—
They never sought to know why each did rail.
The prempt fulfilment of the sther's trus.
It was rangested they could not avail
Themselves of either letter, since they were
Duly de-patched to their address by mail,
by Capaida X., who knew Miss Rever fair
Now meant atout Missress Hloggs, of Blank Blank square

The book is full of amusing and characteristic songs, and will doubtless be hailed with delight by not only have strolled through Firstation and other walks at

A NEW HARVARD STORY. mersmith," the new college novel by Mark Bibley Severance, author of "Spoons in a Wherry." is in many respects more artistic than "Student Life at Harvard," because its author has carefully retrained from drawing portraits and has confined himself to representing types of character, both in the faculty and among the undergraduates, and it is infinitely better than "Fair Harvard."

a family which has been represented in the University from time immemorial and upon which no discredit has ever fallen beyond exputsion for freaks indicative of youthful wildness, but not of meanness. Tom himself is a good fellow, who, after the enthusiasm of the first term has worn off, studies no more than is good for him, but devotes bimself to boating, cricket, riding, dancing, the glee ciub and the secret societies with such energy that he is chosen chief marshal when class day comes, and graduates with reasonable credit. The story of the k. inasmuch as it is written on the old plan of taking each year in course, is hardly worth repeating. remith is green and nappy at first, then con saited and miserable, then slightly misanthropic and then sensible, manly and cheeriut. Re falls in love with an artful little actress, a type of the person who,

in the case of the Harvard student, very often plays the leading part in the unhappy little drams in which few men escape a performance during the days when they are green in judgment. He meets an enemy and he encounters a brave, true friend among his fellow students, as does almost every collegian, and he mar-ries finally and that is all. The trast which makes the book remarkable is its manliness. Its author seems perfectly headless of the opinion of women and of the men who write womanly talk about college matters. Like Pondennis, Hammersmith is a man and a brother; like Tom Brown, he has his faults, but he is a man and not a boarding school girl in masquerade. Here is a bit from his journal, a document of great dryness, as a man's journal always is unless he is a prig or professional author: - "Weather fine all day. Recitations not yet under way, except in Latin.
Durby is a brick. Took little lesson in boxing in
Goldie's room. Football match in evenings great
crowd. Bowed to Miss Darby; had pretty girls with her. We won only one inning—the second. Breese, queer fellow, ran clear through with ball. Fight with McGregor; knocked down; bad eye. Pluckney horse. 'Bloody Monday' night; lots of hazing [Here occurs a star, reterring to a blank page at the end of his book, where he went for space to describe the hazing of that evening. We need not follow him now.] Feel more of a man to-night than

ever in my life. Began a letter home."

And here is the closing paragraph commemorative of the Harvard heroes who died on the field of battle. "The lives of these will not have been in vain it they shall teach their successors to the happy college walks and ways, consecrated by their heroic feet, that courage, high daring, devoted sacrifice of self, are not alone to be admired among the ancient Greeks and Romans, with whose histories the youth are busy, but that the more press present is packed full of equal possibilities, and that simple, steadlast lives lone are glorious."

"THE CHURCH AND THE GENTILE WORLD." The significant text, "The earth is the Lord's and the fulness thereot," is the motto chosen by the Rev. Aug. J. Thebaud, of the Society of Jesus, for the two handsome volumes from the press of Peter F. Collier, New York, containing his elaborate and learned essays under the above title. An an-wearying theme to sealous churchmen and of deep interest to all lay students of the progress of though is that of the spread of Christianity during the first sical self-denial and eliminating the sensual from the hereafter, as well as subduing it here, could have gained quick favor among the nations steeped in dolatry, is, in any view of the case, remarkable. "In the Orient," says the author, "in Palestine, Syria, Egypt, Mesopotamia, Autorior or Westers Asia, and farther East, the innumerable systems of polytheism that had ruled over these regions during so many ages, were yet as alluring to those nations as ever. Nay, more, they saw at that very time their superstitions adopted by the most refined nations of the West Rome, Alexandria, Antioch, had openly adopted the gods of Egypt, of Syria, of Babylon itself." The triumph of the cross derini vital force in the new idea. But it is as someby numan agency under His all-wise direction that the author insists it shall be viewed. To demonstrate this is the main object of his book; for he says "it is most important to do so in the present age, because many men nave come to imagine that the establishment of Christianity was altogether a natural affair. Some modern writers speak on the subject as if they thought they would have succeeded in doing it as well as the apostles of Christ had they undertaken the of the help of Heaven than is supposed in the cele-brated French provers, Aide tol, le Ciel Caidera." The learned lather lays the foundations of his work

broad enough, for he devotes the long opening of Jesus through the patriarchal religion and the Mosaic dispensation, showing, at the same time, that law any such impassable guit of hatred as is often too lightly supposed. Next ne deals with the prophecies, and then with the character of Christ and His apostics their mission and enterprise. This portion, while ingenious and learned, is strictly theological, its length only being compensated by its estructive throughness. His lourth chapter, "The Gentile World Contronting the Infant Church," is of great interest, doning with the questions of race and the grouping his conclusions to an able manner at the deal spocessively with early Christianity in Palestine Syria, Chalden, Egypt, Nubia, Ethiopia and Arabia and in all the proof of enlightened research is abundant. In the second volume the writer examines the progress of the faith in Central Asia, Persia, Armenia and even in India. Here the enthuthan the facts at hand warrant, but he is careful to quality what the authorities do not youch for, and hypothesis? The critical reader is certainly pot bound to follow him there. In the advance of Chris tianity over the Greek and Latin speaking countries and over Western Europe he is on firmer ground, and his narrative is consequently more instructive. portion devoted to the spostleship of Paul is at once erudite and eloquent. Finally he examines the quesstrong proots in the affirmative, even taking the first century were not by any means coulined to the poor and the ignorant, as has been so strenuously argued of late. For practical aim the work points out that the time is now ripe for grand missionary movement, in one direction to bring back to Christianity the lands which various waves of persecution, of civil change and barbarian other direction to resusert the claims of the Gospel over the bearts which have strayed into scepticism. Showing how masterfully the young religion made to way, he would inspire the Church of to-day with the testimony he would appeal to those balting in faith in Jesus that they might come with bold hearts to Him. All this is laudable in the priest and creditable to the scholar. Accompanying the work, and bound separately. Is a s ries of useful maps of the regions de scribed, with their divisions and nomenciature at the time of the mission of the apostles.

CANON PARRAR ANSWERS HIS CRITICS.

In the Contemporary Review for June Canon Farrar repiles to many of his critics in an exhaustive article covering some twenty seven pages, ontitled, "Eternal belief, while his antagonists will probably remain of their first mind siter reading this paper. Canon Partion and a mind entirely open to sonviction" a great deal that has been urged in opposition to his views and that he has not met with one argument to which

and that he has not mot with one argument to which he was unable to offer a "periectly serious and perfectly conclusive answer." He says:

To the larger number of the well know writers and theologians who have expressed their opinions upon the subject treated in my "fiternal flope," I owe my gracini thanks for their candor and coursey. But some of them have overseed, and one of them at least has ungenerously ignored, the circumstances under which the book was published. I explained, as fully as I could, that it could not profess to be a formal treatise. The main part of it consisted of sermons, written, I may fairly say, under the difficulty of interrupted leave and uninterrupted anxieties; written a day or two before they were delivered, written to be addressed to large miscellaneous audiences; written lastly under the influence of emotions which had been deeply attract by circumstances, and had taken the strongest possible hold of my imagination and memory. While I was musing the fire burned, and it was only at the last that I should have addressed a small andience of learned theologianes. It is not thus that I should have addressed a small andience of learned theologianes. It is not thus that I should have addressed as small andience of learned theologianes. It is not thus that I should have addressed a small andience of learned theologianes. It is not thus that I should have formulated them with more deliberate completeness.

**During a ministry of mere than twenty years." he

"UNPAIRLY EXPORTED.

"During a ministry of mere than twenty years," he writes, "though i nave never taught what I did not believe, and though to my published sermons i have alluded quite distinctly to the hope which I have ever held, I have been almost invariably content to dwell on those vest truths respecting which all Christians are heartily agreed; and I would earnestly advise our younger clerky to do the same. I relused multitudes or requests to publish these sermons, simply because I had no wish to subject to the first gaire of minute and most hostile criticism, opinious which in an ordinary sermon it was impossible to formulate with the rigid and exhaustive accuracy of a formal treatise, or to defend with a complete array of authorities and arguments. But this matter was not left to my own decision. The sermons had been taken down in shorthand, and were published against my will and without my knowledge, and were being sold by tens of thousands in unauthorized and incorrect forms, of which I had navar seen a

single copy. I was therefore driven at last to show what I had eath, in order to defend myself against a deluge of misrepresentations; and in the notes and preface I mentoned, at the shortest possible notice, some of the reasons on which my views were founded. If these facts had been borne in mind, my neverest critics would, I think, have been led to write in a different and a fairer tore."

WHAT HE ADVOCATES.

Once more, then, I would ask, "What is it that I have advocated? What is it that I have impugned?"

I have advocated the ancient and Scriptural doctrine of an interval between death and doom, during which state—whether it be regarded as purgatorial, as disciplinary, as producional or as retributive—whether the soin to which it belongs be long or short—we see no Scriptural or other reason to deay the possible continuance of God's gracious work of redemption and sanctification for the souls of men; and I have added that I can find nothing in Scripture or elsewhere to prove that the ways of God's asivation necessarily terminate with earthly life. I have never denied, nay, have endeavored to support and titurists, the doctrine of retribution both in this life and the life to come. I have never and, as I am standerously reported to have said—that there is no heil, but only (and surely this should have been regarded as a selicevicent proposition) that heil must mean what those words—Hades, Gebenne, Tartarus—mean cometing much loss inconnectvable, much less horriely hopeless, than what hell originally meant, and that those words—Hades, Gebenne, Tartarus—mean something much loss inconnectvable, much less horriely hopeless, than what hell must mean what those words—Hades, Gebenne, Tartarus—mean something much loss inconnectvable, much less horriely hopeless, than what hell originally meant, and that took my an account of the proposition of the saved while it continues in sin, or saved twinted language of St. Paul, because I did not wish to do, matize respecting things uscertain, and because I wished to give full

answering particular attacks of his critics personally. Professor Jellett, Principal Tulloch, Dr. Hunt, Mr. White, Mr. Arthur and others are answered more or less conclusively. Lastly he takes up Canon Ryle:—

less conclusively. Lastly he takes up Canon Ryle:—
And when Canon Ryle says:—"At the end of 6,000
years the great enemy of mankind is still using its
old weapon (the daring falsehood, "Ye shall not surely
die,") to persuade men that they may live and die in
sin, and yet at some distant period finally be saved?—
one would have said of so giaring an abuse of that text
(which would tell equality against any who preached
the forgiveness of sins), and of this attribution of a
primitive Catholic opinion to the devil, and this
identification of those wuo noid it (saints though
many of them have been, in nowise inferior in holiness to Canon Ryle) with the devil's emissaries—one
would have said of him who spoke thus, had he been
a less excellent man than the vigorous and worthy
Canon—

"Hio niger est; bunc tu, Romane, cavete."

But it is more charitable to retuse to treat such remarks as serious. What would canon kyle say were I to charge him with repeating the devil's daring falschood, when (as I suppose) he teaches that men may live in sin, and yet not die, but even on the need of death be saved by repentance? I should be every whit as much justified in saying this to him as he is in saying it to me, for he holds exactly what I hold, that men may not saved from death upon repentance by Christ's merits, even though they have sinned. But one is accustomed to this sayle of theological discussion, and one can make large allowance. One could hardly expect that emment teachers should confess that they have been minisken all their lives, and, abdicating the papucy of their inishible opinions, should go numbly back to ignorance again. You we all ought to do this it necessary. But let those who cannot accept our hope learn at least a deeper windom and a truer charity in the attempt to refute it. To go on repeating anch arguments of the Dark Ages as those which I have quoted is to rely on hows and arrows in a battle field swept over its whole surface from every point of vantage by the mighty artifiery of modern war. They may identify du, if it so pleases them, with the emissaries of Satan; but certain passages of the Gespei in which the Pharisecs were biasphemously guilty of a very irightful sit. But we shall not retainine. Do they iove God? So do we. Do they put their trust in Christ? So do we. But, let them denounce as they will, our hope for ourselves and for our isolow men proves this only—that our trust in the iove of God is deeper, our fish in the effeacy of Christ's redemption is stronger and larger than is theirs. "Hie niger est : bunc tu, Romane, cavete."

A second volume of Canon Farrar's sermons is an nounced by MacMillan & Co. Mr. William Digby, of Madras, has written a volu

minous work on the "Famine Campaign in Southern

rected against the movement for the disestablishment of the Church of England. It is entitled "Our Old Churcu; Wnat Snail We Do With It ?"

The Academy chronicles the arrival of Josquia Miller in Loudon, and says that he will not stay there long. The Rev. H. E. Hawers' sermen on "Shakespeare and the Stage" has been printed in pamphles form. It ought to be circulated over here.

Spielhagen is dramatizing his "Das Skellets im

James Freeman Clarke's "Memorial and Biograph ical Sketches," which has recensiy been published by Houghton, Osgood & Co., is an entertaining volume, the subject matter of which has appeared in the form Stanley's new book of travels, "Through the Dark Continent," will be reprinted in France, Germany Norway, Sweden, Italy, Spain, Holland, Hungary

Portugal and America. The last of Mr. Fr Scribner, under the caption, "Pomous Takes the Heim at Rudder Grange." The whole series is to be published in book form to the actump. Mr. Stockton will contribute other sketches to early numbers of the

same magazine.

G. P. Putnam's Sons announce for immediate pub. lication "Sibyl Spencer," a novel by James Kent, author of "The Johnson Manor;" "Six to One; a Nantucket 1dyl." by a new author, and "The Crew of the Sam Weiler," by John Habberton.

An oventful occasion was the last monthly meeting of the Papyrus Club, of Boston. Mr. Longfellow, the poet, was the principal guest of the evening. For the second time in a long series of years he departed from to the club in four lines of verse celebrating the Papyrus. A genuine literary novelty was the reading of a part of a new unpublished poem by the author of "Deirdre." The episode given is entitled "The Story of Amerac, the Goddess of Knowledge," and, as read by Mr. William F. Gill, was received with a favor that augurs weil for the success of the new poem, which is entitled "Bianid." The speeches were by Mr. J. T. Fields, Mr. Francis Parkman, Mr. George B. Loring and Mr. Alexander Young, the president of the ciub. The occasion was a conspicuous event in the history of Boston's literary clubs,

A "Dictionary of English Literature," by Davenport Smith, and been published at Chicago. Houghton, Osgood & Co. announce for the next vel-

ume of the Philosophical Library, "Essays on the Sacred Language, Writing and Religion of the Parsecs," by Martin Haug, Ph. D. This book was published in Bombay in 1862, but nearly all the edition was taken up by the Parsees, and the volume sells in London for three guiness. Mes Adelaide Traiton's "His Inheritance" will be brought out by Lee & Shepard.

volumes in the aggregate, which renders that city the most bountifully supplied with literature of any in

The latest African book is Mrs. Harriet A. Roche's on "Trek in the Transvasi," which is a gossipy aclately engaged much attention.

The largest college library in the country is the Harvard, at Cambridge, new containing 160,000 voi-The disciples of Auguste Comte, at Paris, have tablished a periodical devoted to positivism. Its title is the Revue Occidentale. Its editor is P. Lautte, and it is issued six times a year from the late resi-

dence of M. Comte. Miss Julia Kavanagh, recently deceased, lett a ve ume of stories complete, entitled "Forget-Mc-Nota," which the London Academy praises as "Iresh, bright, idyllic sun-pictures" of country life in a breezy noo

Herr Oscar Canstatt has put forth at Berita an excellent and complete account of Brazil, under the title of "Brazilien, Land und Leute."

The voluminous Rev. Mr. Spurgeon will publis another book on "the art of pulpit illustration." England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales" has and the first one having been published thirty-six years ago. It does not recognize the earliest ancestral arm which as laid down by Morgan, was a garland of the leaves, adopted by Adam after the fall, which Abel quartered with argent, an apple vert, in right of hi

mother.

lating Horace. The latest is W. T. Thornton's "Word for Word from Horace," a rhymed version, which is and Martin's.

The English Dislect Society will issue "Dickinson" Glossary of Cumberland Words and Phrases," and a reprint of Tusser's '-Five Hundred Pointes of Good HAYES BEFORE INAUGURATION.

VOR WHAT EXPRESSIONS HE WAS RESPONSIBLE AND FOR WHAT NOT-THE APPOINTMENT OF KEY IN THE CABINET-THE BOLLES BAKER DESPATCH-CONKLING AND MORTON-A NEWSFAPER CONSPIRACY-SHERMAN, GAR-FIELD AND JOHNSTON.

The Cincinnati Commercial has interviewed General Charles Grosvenor on some important points which have been reclaimed from oblivion by the political inquisition now in progress. During the period while after the election of 1876, it was doubtful whether Grosvenor was in confidential relations with the former, and therefore his reminiscences are of interest.

as well as of value as contemporaneous political hatory. He said to a reporter:—

JODGE KRY AND THE CARDNET.

When I was Speaker of the House and Mr. Hayes was Governor of Onle I used to make a practice of going every day about hoos to see and consult with him. Asout the middle of February, not taker at least than the 15th of that month, I arrived in Columbus alter as absenced as everal days. I went to Governor Hayes and sand to him:—'I am at last acue to say to you that I am confident you are to be the next President; and in that light congratulate you. I have not a subject that the confident you are to be the next President; and in that light congratulate you. I have not a subject to the confident you are to be the next President; and in that light congratulate you. I have not a subject to the confident of the office. I then said to him:—'Do you know anything about Juege Key?' He said he and not know asything about Juege Key?' He said he and not know asything particularly about him. I though the conduct to any acquaintance with Juege Key; and indicate army, but I had losaried while there that he was loved, respected, and, indeed, fairly reversed the confident army, but I had losaried while there that he was loved, respected, and, indeed, fairly reversed to the present of the community as an honorable, honest man, an able lawyer and a square, solid person in every respect. This I tell you to show you that Governor Hayes bad the appointment of Juege Key to a Cabinate of the community as an honorable, honest man, an able lawyer and a square, solid person in every respect. This I tell you to show you that Governor Hayes bad the appointment of Juege Key to a Cabinate of the community as an honorable, honest man, an able lawyer and a square, solid person in every respect. This I tell you to show you that Governor Hayes bed to the continual man and the continual ma

sell beyond what his public diterances had been up to that time."

AN UNAUTHORIERD EXPRESSION.

General Grosvenor then explained now an editorial advising the use of United States troops in all disputed States against the democrate came to be published in the Onio State Journal, which was supposed to be the organ of Mr. Hayes. "It was written by Mr. Benam, a son-in-law of Judge Inrail, as a communication, but inrough the bidneter or sinister purpose of an editor (a democrat), who was on duty white his chief, General Comity, was ill, it was converted into an editorial, and as such appeared. As presented by General Grosvenor the whole affair seemed fixe a conspiracy to misrepresent Mr. Hayes. "The exact lacts in regard to the authorship of the article, and its manner of getting into the paper, were

"The exact lasts in regard to the authorship of the report continues:

"The exact lasts in regard to the authorship of the article, and its manner of getting into the paper, were detailed by Mr. her, and after full discussion it was decided that Licutemant Governor Young and myself should send distinct and separate celegrams, according to our individual judgments, to Washington in answer to the many received. As we arose to leave Governor Hayos followed he to the door, and tond us to put our relegrams in our own language and to write what we picases, as he believed he could struct to our judgment in the matter, but he only enjoined upon us that we would not say anything that would commit him to eliher the affirmation or repudiation of the article. He satu;—'I have steadily refused to commit myself to an expression of opinion about what I ought to do as Pression, and shall do se now.' Licutenant Governor Young and myself went to the American House and wrote our despatches. I don't remember what General Young wrote, but I tolegraphed Stanley Matthews that the editorial was really a communication, and was so indorsed by General Comy, and that it had been cocked up thus an editorial by the young man of the possible force and effect of it as such."

"What," asked the reporter, "did you know about the Cabinet of the Intere President become he left Commiss?"

"I knew," answered General Growener, "that Mr. Hayes and decided upon Mr. Sherman for Secretary of the ireasury long before he left Commiss."

"Norther and decided upon Mr. Sherman for Secretary of the ireasury long before he left Commiss."

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"I knew," answered General Growener, "that Mr. Hayes and decided upon Mr. Sherman for Secretary of the ireasury long before he left Commiss, and I know that he never directly or indirectly suggested any man to fill the Senatorial position to be left vacant by Mr. Sherman's appointment.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Wilkesbarre (Pa.) Record:-"The Bedford county republicans lavor the renomination of Congressman Campbell, "

Hartrauft, McPherson and Grow are mentioned as possible candidates for the Pennsylvania Senatorship in the next Congress.

the public feeling in that district indicates the renomi-nation of General Henderson for the next Congress. Levisaco is so black that the Courier-Journal can' abide bim; but Anderson is an immaculate cherub The bulldozers appreciated him, too, and tried to send him home.

At present the great political image in California is the choosing of the Convention to frame a new State constitution. The fight is between the partisans and

A correspondent of the Cleveland Leader (rep.) says that there is no doubt of the renomination of General Garfield for Congress. Manoning county promises him a large majority.
Cieveland Herald (rep.);—"Major McKinney will

undountedly be renominated for Congress in the new Sixteenta district." He must rely for his success upon the heavy republican majority of Portage county. Fifty Canadian tarmers have been on a visit to Delaware, with a view of settling in Kent and Sussex coun It is said that their coming mangurates a strong migratory movement toward the peninsula. The co: servative Kanucks ought to take neartily to the social amosphere of the wes State.

Washington Republican (rep.);-"It is intimated that before Anderson was put on the stand by the conspirators he was specially advised that a lie well stuck to was just as good as the truth for their use, and he has scied upon that hypothesis with great fidelity."

DAME FASHION'S DICTUM.

All About the Latest "Love of a Bonnet."

WHAT TO WEAR IN THE COUNTRY.

Costumes for Children and Garden Parties.

The agvent of the long looked for warm weather has given a sudden impulse to the devotoes of fashion, and "loves of bounets" and other things wearable that set off the beauty and form divine of the ladies have been in active demand during the past week.

The newest hat of the season, and one suitable for

square and very pronounced and rather wide brim, which can be turned up to suit any taste. The popular trimining is a lacing for the brim, a bow lastened with an ornament where it is turned up, and a scart quite a dressy appearance and to make it very beoming to tall girls with riante manner and picturesque

faces, to whom it is specially adapted.

The English walking but holds its own, as it deserves; for as a useful, serviceable permanent style it has no superior. In black and dark colors, with a band and a wing, it is invaluable as a travelling hat; while for steady, everyday street service it has no The feature of all the new hats for garden purposes

and country wear is the straight, flexible brim, which Very little trimming, and of an expensive kind only, is required for these hats, for even the cheap ten cent nanita ones can be made effective by a little covering of net, a skilful indentation or turning up of brim and the jaunty tying down with a piece of gauze. SUMMER BONNETS

A new style of bonnet to wear with a black grenadine costume or polonaise has a soft toque crown of embroidered gauze, surrounded with a wreath of black and white daises. The brim is narrow and gathered, and over it, the inner edge concealed by the wreath, laco. The hat sits close to the head and has no interior trimming, nor does it require any. This is a pretty style for a garden party, to wear with a black costume, trimmed with black and white lace in cascades. The same design is shown in white, pale pink, blue or beige colored gauze, these shades being more suitable for young ladies than the graver black. A wreath of luchsias on blue, or white heath on pale beige, is very pretty.

OUT-DOOR GARMENTS.

The scarf variety of manuclet, slightly deepened and rounded in the back, and with ends, pointed or square, which may be knotted in front, is the most popula style, and is used in suit materials in silk, in lace and in muslin. The fichu mantelets in black lace are made both high and low, and are very pretty and

in muslin. The fichu mantelets in black ince are made both high and low, and are very pretty and useful. They can be worn over black or over light dresses, add no warmth or weight, you finish the toilet elegantly. As an addition to summer costumes of lawn, gingham or muslin nothing can be more elegantly. As an addition to summer costumes of lawn, gingham or muslin nothing can be more elegantly. As an addition to summer costumes of lawn, gingham or muslin nothing can be more elegantly. As an addition to summer costumes of correct than this simple little garment.

Jackets, of course, have their uses, but it is for extra wraps or lor cool nights and mornings at the seaside or in the mountains.

The duster has become a necessity for summer travel or carriage riding. The most fashionable garment of this kind is a light monair usier, with small cape or triple collar and double breasted front. Well made, of the best material, these cost only from \$3 to \$10, so that it is but little asymmings to make them for one?s sell.

MOUNTAIN EXCURSIONS.

A list of serge, being or lades? cloth, made with a short, plain skirt, a small plain princess and jacket, is the lashionable dress. Flounces, in climbing, are very much in the way, and even kilt plaiting, caught together with long threads as it must be, is apt to come to griet, besides adding more weight than it is necessary or desirable to carry. The bus dresses are those which are made of the lightest and firmest material with the smallest number of pieces. No firinge or stitching the material. Boots should be easy, comfortable and well fatting; gloves of undersead kid are worn instead of thread, as they are more protective and more durable. The hat, of cark straw, is accompanied by a thick gauze vell, but should be without reathers or other trimming that would spoil in an unexpected shower of rate.

ARCHERT COSTUME.

This is exceedingly pretty made in dark blue barège de lux, trimmed with erro surges in the ground, and trimmed to match the overskirt. A rough straw hat, with a

iong blue piumes; and the handsome Happool Spanish arch boots have blue cloth uppers and patent leather toxings stitched with yeilow silk.

SHORT WALKING SUITS.

The most decided change of the season consists in the adoption of hight colors for street wear. Gray, nut brews beige in the lighter shades, stone color and "mastic" are all in vogue, but generally conflued to thin woollen labrica and made up as street dresses. A simple and convenient style introduced for ladies of quot testes consists of a piain princess dress finished with a deep kilt plaiting, which is surmounted by iolos. It is completed by a small mantelet, which covers the shoulders and is knotted in iront.

GARDEN PARTY COSTUMES.

White is always used more or less, and still forms a large proportion of the toilets worn upon dresy occasions of this character. A majority of the white dresses are less expensive than formerly, yet there are still costly combinations of lace and auslin over silk or lace and musin with silk; also of delicate gauze and damasses and grenadine, or mousseline desole with satus; but the larger number of dresses are of much satuspier material and construction. White lawn and nalissous, checked or striped, and figured Swiss trimmed with lace or necellework ruffling are in tecided vegue.

As a variation from these are the pretty tinted colored lawls which are a specially of this season. These are made with overskirts and the little fichs cape, and the trimming is torouse or Irish lace, supplemented by ribues loops or bows in the color or tints of the design. A course straw hat, turred up on one side, and trimmed with a wreath of leaves or plain band of ribbon, terminating in loops and ends, and having a bunch of flowers mounted on the timer side, is the proper accompanient to simple constumes of the kind described; and it may be remarked that long bunch of flowers mounted on the timer side, is the proper accompanient to simple constumes of the kind described; and it may be remarked that long timis. There is a pinkish hue, whi

Pink tissue vells and tissue of a firsh color will be worn this summer. The right green tissue is not desirable, both because of its being utterly unbecoming in effect and because it is hitted that arsenic is used in that peculiar shade.

The stocking manuscurers have been quick to take the birt of increased clauoration in the production of the covering for the feet, and have turned out hosiery so varied in color, design and quality as to reduce it very difficult to decide which can be called most fashionable. In truth, all can put forth their claims, for fashionable women select them, not in dezens, as formerly, but in single pairs, to match dresses or trimmings, so that the real elogance of the stocking does not depend so much upon its design as upon whether the design matches the dress or its trimming.

ning. Pinin and open-worked unbleached Lisle thread are

Finin and open-worked unbleached Linie thread are used for wear with white bunting, gastime and barège, and they are also used by sadies as a basts on which to execute embroidery of their own workmanship often after their own designs, and to match certain dresses.

Stockings can be obtained which are not only encoded with hand or maculine embroidery in various shades and colors, but designed for effective display with all the various kinds of shoes. The prices are high, from \$3 to \$10 per pair.

For plain everyday wear fine unbleached cotton or Lisie thread, with hair stripes of color, are much liked, and both wash and wear well. Some of these are in three different designs—viz., the foot and ankle show fine open worked rios in natural color, above which are broad bands in solid color—say, red—init the upper part of the stocking is huished in hair line stripes of red. Another handsome style is entirely in lace pattern of one color, and is not only pretty, but exceedingly comfortable for warm weather.

CSEPUL WALKING SERES.

Among the nesteat, simpless and most inexpensive of the ready made summer walking skirts are those made of stripes seer-sucker, in brown, dark blue, gray and black, asternating with the usual narrow white stripe. Iness skirts are cut gored, of a sustable length, and finished with a flounce, lisie flat and formed of alternate clusters of hise plainings, with a piain space. Seer-sucker washes and wears as well as the best quality of plain white cotton cloth, and the unoutrustveness of the colors and the narrow stripes from which it is manufactured adapt it to this purpose. The cost is \$1.25.

CHILDERN's PASHIONS.

Shere are certain laws now which tend to restrict.

CHILDREN'S PASHIONS.

Shere are certain laws now which tend to restrict

and govern the dress of children, which before the days of made-up clothing had not to be considered. The Gabrielle or princess style for girls are made in sizes up to ten years; after that, the suit is prepared either as killed skirt and jacket, two skirts and blouse walst, trimmed skirt and baque, or simple skirt and poisnasse. The princess style for the younger members of the family are pretty and as convenient that mothers wonder why they cannot obtain them for girls of all ages; but it has been found that above ten years of age the average girl begins to have a hobbledchoyten look, which is heightened and exaggerated by a plain, straight, pinafore style of dress. Ladies of taste and means, therefore, begin to modify the dress of their girls at this age and give if more of form and style, said preserving simplicity is detail.

more of form and style, said preserving simplicity is detail.

The mother experiences somewhat of the same difficulty when the boy ceases to be a bady and before he has arrived at the dignity of jacket and trousers. It some way she wishes to differentiate his dress from that of a grd, and the latter is particularly desirous of doing so. How she shall arrange it to give it a "boy" look is often a problem which she can only satisfactorily answer by comparing one style with another, the models for chiteren between one and five years of are having many points of resemblance.

The popular princess styles are to be found is Madras guggian, frimmed with embridery in two of three colors. They are bright, pretty, washable and serviceable. In warm weather they form a complete dress for the nouse or the street, and in winter can be used as aprons. They require no sush, and cost, complete for war, from \$3.75 to \$5 cach. White is less worn for children than formerly. Still, waite plugging.

worn for custdress than formerly. Still, white piqué, well made and prettily trimmed, looks well for little girls.

This sesson, for the first time in several years, little girls have a distinct hat of their own. For a long time they have shared the turban and satior hat with boys to the occasional convenience of the moster, but the ruffinite disgust of both the principal parties concerned. This year the "lyrof" hat has proved universally popular for girls, and the boys have been left to the monopoly of the satior, Indor and jockey styles. The new hat for the girls is so uniform in appearance that it is not at all likely to have a long life, probably this summer will finish it. It is distinguished not only by its grown but by two pointed ense of ribbon which are placed upright upon it. The brim is rolled over on one side rather than turned up, and is broad enough to be in harmony with the height of the crown.

Boys from six to ten years of age still wear the sailor suff of the still the same of the same and the same and fannel has superseded the shouly mixtures which were at first put upon the market.

A strange revolution has taken place in the estimate placed upon manufactured fabrics of some standard kinds. It is no longer any addition to their merit to call them English. English manufacturers have adulterated their wers so largely that in Englang itself American cotions, American coths and American woollens stand for genuine unquestioned, while here it has been found out by hard experience that distance alone now londs in e enclinationed, that standard goods of American manufacture are more to be relied dopon, though little more than half the price of the formerly high prized English.

FINE ARTS.

STUDIO NOTES.

Albert Bierstadt has recently started a sunset scene on the Plains. The almost entirely yellow and orange sky is very luminous. On the prarie, by a tree, are a man on a norse and one on loot. He has under way a gorgeous sunset, rich in reus and purples, which foreground of which is a stream, with a few trees by the banks. The effect is striking and pleasing. Additional interest is given to the scene by an eik, whe is coming out of the river where he has been at drick. M. F. H. de Hans has on his easel a very successful twinght effect on a coast. The tone of the clear -ky is excellent. There are rocks in the loreground, wiff.

on the coast and a few sail.

William F. De Haas is painting a view of Uwi's Head Lighthouse, at the entrance of Penubscot Bay. There is a pleasing sky and water in good motion.

J. G. Brown has just started on an oplong canvas a picture with an excellent motive, and which, taking into account the artist's usual facility in treating such subjects, will prove successfut "The Mulligan Guarda" will represent a company of street Arabi ranged in martial array on the sidewalk in front of a wall. A bootblack in front of the line beats his box as a drum, while the officer stands to the left. Mr. Brown has just finished the pertrait of a young Staten Island girl, who is represented carrying roses in baskets on her arm and in hor hands,

David Johnson has recently started an upright picture, "The Oak in the Woods." The tree stands on a

hillside and a few figures are by it. Above is what promises to be a strong aky, and to the left down the biff a charming tree visia is had.

Robert C. Minor is at work on a fine little picture, a view over a meadow land, from under the foreground oaks and birches. There is a small point in the foreground. The aerial effect is very good and the color of the painting picessing.

August Schoefft, an artist well-known in Austria, who spent many years in ludia and the East, is again in New York. He has on an easies painting picturing the German legend of the fild Hunter. The horsemen desires at night fifforgut the air in his mad career, with his train on attendant fairles and gobins, along the ciffs of a rock-bound coast. Wid and erriple women lead and accompany him with torches, and as he turns he sees with horrer his own fi-ree image reflected in a shield born by a fiend. A peasant and he wife, aghast at the sight, are kneeling by a wooden cross on the cliffs in the foreground. The figures are well arranged, and the swirl of the diabolical train is well given. The artist has also about finished a large portrait, with good color, of Cardinal McCloskey, scated and in scatter robes.

James M. Hart is at work on a woodland scen.

isseed a large portrait, with good color, of Cardinal McCloskey, seated and in scaries robes.

James M. Hart is at work on a woodland scene, with two calves by a brook, one licking the lace of the other. The handling so far is exercit, yet broad and free. "A wood Road" is a charming view, nearly finished. There are cown near the trees by the road-side, and the sunlight, admirably given, strikes here and there in broad bands across the foreground.

H. Humphrey Moore is putting the last touches to "After the Bail," a careful and best little panel. A beauty in white sik lies back on a crimson ottoman, with ner lan on a table beside nor and her dance card on the floor. The fi-ore, with its white arms stretched along the back of the seat, is gracefully posed, the modeling is good and the management of the long train of the dress is akilful. The tapestry hangings on the wall back of the ligare are carefully studied and very well painted.

J. H. Lazarus has about finished a portrait of Governor Hubbard, of Connecticut, which is a fine likeness, good in color and modeling, and hielike.

Ore For The SUMMER.

A number of the artists have already left town, and others will soon tollow. Masy, however, will remain in town for a month or more yet.

A. H. Wyant is at Newport making studies.

The Smille brothers, James S. and George H., are at Poughkeepsie.

Words worth Thompson is at Oswego.

J. B. Bristol leaves in a lew days for Great Barrington, Mase.

H. W. Robbins is sketching at King Flats, in the

Words with the second of the s

If. W. Robbins is sketching at King Flats, in the Adirondacks.

R. Swain Gifford and F. S. Church were down at Sandy Hook sketching for a few days last week.

Oliver J. Lay is at stratiord, Conn.

The Flie Club left last Mouday on their sketching and writing and flasing excursion to the east end of Long Island. We will look with interest for Mr. Liflan's article in Scriber's, illustrated by the various well known artists belonging to the club.

Seymour J. Guy is going abroad for a few months with Mosers. Willmarth and Perry in a week or two, partly for his health and partly for recreation.

HOME ART NOTES.

A summer exhibition of paintings at the Union League Club will shortly open in the gallery, and remain so all summer, for the benefit of the club mem-bers and such of their friends as have tickets. There will be a good display and there will be a number of pictures from the tate Academy Exhibition.

Among the paintings waten Mr. Wittiam H. Vander-bit purchased on his recent trip to Europe are a betweener, which he bought in London for 120,0001, (\$24,000); two important Rousseaus, which, together with Dupre's "Meridienne," already mentioned, he bought at the Laurent-Richard saie, and an important Magrazo. main so all summer, for the benefit of the club mem

POREIGN ART.

We are glad to say that Mr. Henry Blackburn's "Grosvenor Notes," of the present summer exhibition, which we have just received, are much superior to his "Dudley Notes," of the Water Color Society's exhibit, which we spoke of last week. Many of the drawings by the artists after their pictures are admirable and very artistic. We note especially those of H. Herkomer's "Souvenir de Remorandt," Cecil

mirable and very artistic. We note especially those of H. Herkomer's "Souvenir de Remorandi," Cecil G. Lawson's "Minister's Garden," W. B. Bichmone's portrait 'Eispein Ange's Campbeil," G. G. Lawson's "In the Vailey," Artistr F. Payne's "The Peer," Carl Schlosser's "Grocer's Shop in the Tyrol," Walter Crone's "The Fate of Persephone," and F. Cardecott's "A Boar Hunt."

Mr. Ruskin's notes on his drawings by Turney are interesting and tell a good deal of the writer, of his subjects and of their author.

Ernest Flitoneau says in his first article on the Salon, in the Moniteur des Ariz, that J. G. Ybert's "Apotheosis of M. Thiers" is one of the greatest mistakes which a contemporary painter has been guilty of.

The new French Director of Fine Aris is M. Eugene Guilsume, member of the Institute and circular of the National School of Fine Aris. His secretary is M. Roger Hailu, son of the architect.

The French Minister of Public Works proposes to the French Comment to restore the Tuileries at a cost of 5, 100,000s. He wishes it to become a gailtry of modern art. It would probably receive the collection of the Lawembourg.

The number of visitors on the day of the epening of the Salon was 10,261.

Mr. Chapt, the sculptor, is going to execute the statute of Le Verrier, the late ceichrated French astronomer and director of the Observatory. The sature, which will be placed near the latter, represents Le Verrier standing with one hand on a ceics transmission of the Levermbour standing with one hand on a ceics trail globe supported by a figure of Allas. On the sphere are manuscripts and mithematical calculations. The astronomer points with his right hand to where Neblune is marked on the globe.

A decorated lan exhibition opens in London on the